City of Corvallis Tree Protection Fencing Guidelines

The intent of this information sheet is to provide general guidance. For specific questions concerning 2006 LDC 4.12.60 (f) please contact Development Services

Under the 2006 LDC code, there are several classifications of "significant vegetation"; mapped, historic, mapped hazard, trunk size greater than 8 inches, etc. To determine if vegetation protection is required use the "PROPERTY / SITE REVIEW: Significant Vegetation Protection Determination" FLOW-CHART. If protection is required, the following guidelines should be used:

TREE PROTECTION FENCING

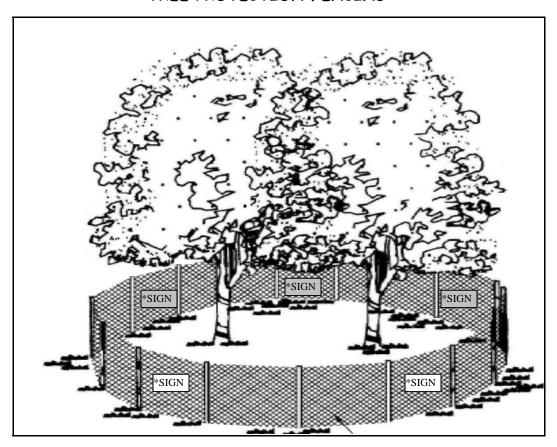


Figure 1: Example of Tree Protection Fencing (TPF) with signs around the "Circle of Protection". *SIGN: "CAUTION - TREE PROTECTION AREA: NO ACCESS OR EQUIPMENT STORAGE ALLOWED", adequately spaced along fencing to clearly identify Tree Protection Area from all vantage points.

TREE PROTECTION FENCING (TPF) GUIDELINES:

The objective of the TPF is to clearly delineate the Tree Protection Area and to ensure that no construction activity or storage occurs within the area during the duration of the project. Fencing needs to be secure and clearly labeled. The standards outlined below are the minimum required and further measures may be necessary if the site or project warrants additional protection.

1. CHAIN LINK FENCING: Generally, large-scale projects or areas with high impact potential, these include large residential or commercial projects where the duration of

project is longer and weight / size of equipment is greater, so more protection is required. The chain link fence provides greater visibility and protection of sensitive areas.

- 6 ft tall chain link fence panels secured around entire tree protection area.
- Panels firmly fastened to metal T-post (or equivalent).
- Signs clearly visible to identify Tree Protection area from all vantage points, laminated or within a waterproof protective sleeve: "Caution Tree Protection Area: No Access or equipment storage allowed".
- 2. **PLASTIC CONSTRUCTION FENCING:** Acceptable for areas with moderate to low impact potential or projects where chain link fence is not feasible.
 - Minimum 4 ft tall (brightly colored) plastic construction fencing secured around entire tree protection area.
 - Fencing firmly fastened, at a maximum of 10 ft intervals, to metal T-post (or equivalent).
 - Signs clearly visible to identify Tree Protection area from all vantage points, laminated or within a waterproof protective sleeve: "Caution Tree Protection Area: No Access or equipment storage allowed".
- 3. ALTERNATE tree protection options: In cases where fencing methods 1 or 2 are not feasible, alternative methods approved by a Certified Arborist, Development Services Planner and the City Forester may be adopted.

SUMMARY:

- All Tree Protection Fencing (TPF) must be identified in the significant vegetation management plan, landscape plan, or site plan submitted to Development Services with the permit application.
- > At approval of the permit application and prior to permit issuance, the applicant is to install the TPF.
- > An inspection (LDC natural features) by Development Services Land Use Inspector is required to verify that TPF fencing is in place and complete before the permit may be issued.
- The verified TPF must remain intact during the duration of the construction project, periodic inspections may occur to ensure continued compliance.
- > If during the project a change to the TPF is needed, a request and approval for modification must be obtained from Development Services prior to any alterations.
- > At project completion, a final inspection (LDC natural features) is required before the TPF may be removed.







LDC Section 4.12.60 - STANDARDS FOR DEVELOPMENT ON SITES CONTAINING SIGNIFICANT VEGETATION

(f) Protection of significant vegetation within the "Circle of Protection" (Figure 1)

- Circle of Protection is defined by either (a) or (b) whichever is greater:
 - a) A radius in feet that equals the diameter in inches of the tree trunk at four feet above natural grade. Example, a 15 inch diameter tree creates a 15 foot radius of protection area; or
 - b) A perimeter located five ft. outside of the tree's drip-line.
- Site plan with significant vegetation and circle of protection identified must be approved by Development Services Planner and the City Urban Forester before any tree protection fencing may be installed.
- **High visibility fencing** installed around the "circle of protection" is required (*see* TREE PROTECTION FENCING GUIDELINES 1-3).
- All tree protection fencing shall be in place prior to any construction activities on site and shall be maintained for the duration of construction activity.
- Fencing shall include signs indicating "CAUTION Tree Protection Area: No Access or Equipment Storage Allowed".
- Signs shall be laminated or within a waterproof protective sleeve and adequately spaced along fencing to clearly identify the Tree Protection Area from all vantage points.
- No construction activity, movement and/or placement of equipment, vehicles, materials or spoils storage, or construction debris shall be permitted within the Tree Protection Area.
- No vegetation removal, or cutting, filling or compaction of the soil is allowed within the Tree
 protection Area.
- Irrigation is prohibited within Circle of Protection of preserved Oak Trees.
- **REQUIRED INSPECTIONS** (IVR inspection code: LDC natural features):
 - LDC Tree Protection Fencing inspection, conducted by City of Corvallis
 Development Services Land Use Inspector, is required prior to permit issuance.

 Additional inspections may be required throughout the construction process to
 ensure continued compliance.
 - At completion of the project a final LDC Tree Protection Fencing inspection is required to determine if the fence may be removed. The fence shall remain in place until approved for removal by Development Services.